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PUBLICK Benefits deſerve publick Gratitude and Acknowledgments; thoſe that have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves as the Friends and Benefactors of Mankind, are undoubtedly moſt juſtly entitled to our Eſteem and Veneration; it is the beſt Return we are able to make, all the Obligations we have received, and perhaps great and exalted Minds, the only one that is ected from us.

ND the Honour and Reverence that we owe to , while they continue among us, are equally to their Memory and to their Poſterity, when have run the Race of Glory which was preſcribed em; as their great and illuſtrious Actions, derive and Bleſſings on their Country many Ages after themſelves are no more, their Names and Virtues never to be forgot, but to be preſerved in ſting Remembrance by all ſucceeding Times.

we conſider how few, among thoſe who have born to Empire, have employed the Means Providence has put into their Hands for the of their People; but on the contrary, how far reateſt Number of them have turn'd their to the Deſtruction of thoſe, whom they ought e protected and preſerved; I ſay, if this be onſider'd, how venerable and ſacred ought the ry of thoſe good Princes to be held, who en the Guardians and Defenders of the Rights berties of Mankind.

e Liberties of *Britain* have been ſeveral Times piring; our Anceſtors have in vain pleaded aws, their Privileges and Immunities, derived from Time immemorial, and flowing from the ource with the King's Prerogative and the of the Crown; that Prerogative, and that have, notwithſtanding, like a Whirlpool, d up all the leſſer Streams of Liberty, till le Land has been almoſt overflowed with and arbitrary Power.

s the Firſt no ſooner aſcended the Throne, tack'd the Conſtitution, and ſet up his Pre- above the Law; thoſe ancient Boundaries -marks, which fixed the Limits of the Prince's nd the People's Obedience, were remov'd; e Scheme and Deſign of his Reign (as far as any Scheme or Deſign in it) was to render abſolute, and to make his Subjects Slaves.

to ſhew that he made no Secret of his De- told his Parliament, *That he could not allow all Freedom of Speech* in the Houſe, *and other s there, their ancient and undoubted Right and e; but that they ought to have ſaid, That their were derived from the Grace and Permiſſion of rs and him; for moſt of your Privileges*, ſays *rom Precedents, which ſhew rather a Toleration ntents.*

he Lord Keeper *Williams*, ſpeaking of this a Letter that he writ to a Perſon of Di- relating to the Indulgence granted to Pa- h gave great and general Offence, makes e Expreſſions.

un in the Firmament appears unto us no bigger ter, and the Stars are but as ſo many Nails in of a Saddle, becauſe of the Enlargemen and between our Eye and the Object, ſo is there aſurable Diſtance between the deep Reſolution and the ſhallow Apprehenſions of common and ple; that as they will be ever judging and they muſt needs be obnoxious to Error and

common and ordinary People, who, in eeper's Opinion, had ſuch *ſhallow Appre-* o render them totally incapable of pene- *the deep Reſolution of a Prince*, were the *England* in Parliament aſſembled, who they are now, a Body, compoſed of the oſt eminent Men in the Kingdom, and ſame undoubted Right, as they have at inquire into all publick Tranſactions; city was of another Sentiment, and t they ought not to make any Matters of their Debates, but ſuch as they had to do; and that it was far beyond their Reach and Capacity, and a high Diſhonour to his Prerogative Royal, for them to meddle with any thing concerning his Government, and the deep Affairs of State; and that if they preſum'd to do ſo, he believed himſelf to be very free and able to puniſh any Man for ſuch a Miſdemeanor, as well during the Sitting of the Parliament, as after, *for tho'*, ſays he, *you were invited to adviſe forthwith on a Supply for keeping the Forces in the Palatinate from diſbanding, and to foreſee the Means for the raiſing and maintenance of an Army againſt the Spring; what Inference can be made upon this, that you are to adviſe thus in what we are to do? The Difference*, ſays he, *is no greater, than if we would tell a Merchant, that we had great Need to borrow Money from him for raiſing an Army; that thereupon it ſhould follow, that we were bound to follow his Advice in the Direction of the War, and all Things depending thereupon.*

CHARLES the Firſt trod in his Father's Steps; he held the ſame Maxim, too that he was accountable to none but God; and his whole Reign was nothing but a continued Series of Violence, Oppreſſion and Tyranny; without any Regard to the Laws or Conſtitution of the Kingdom; which he looked upon to be the Creatures of his Will, and ſubject to be moulded into what Shape and Form he pleaſed to give them. He govern'd more like a Sultan than an *Engliſh* Prince; and his Privy Council, under his Influence, exerciſed all the Cruelties and Terrors of the *Divan*.

NOR did high Rank and Title ſecure any one from the Effects of this abſolute Power which the Prince aſſumed; all Orders and Degrees of Men were alike ſubject to the uncontrouable Will and Pleaſure of the Sovereign. He not only iſſued out his Royal Mandates, without any other Authority, for raiſing Taxes on the People, and fin'd and impriſon'd thoſe that refuſed to pay them; but alſo by virtue of the ſame Prerogative, he publiſhed a Proclamation, commanding the Nobility and Gentry, who had no Employments at Court, to depart from Town, and keep their Reſidence at their Houſes in the Country; and a great Number of Perſons of the firſt Diſtinction, among whom were ſeveral Ladies of Quality, were proſecuted in the *Star Chamber* for not obeying it.

THE ſame Methods of Government were purſued under the two ſucceeding Reigns, as had been under the two former: *Charles* the Second took large Strides towards making himſelf abſolute. He ſeized the Liberties of the City of *London* into his Hands; and before he ſuffer'd them to act as a Corporation again, he reſerved to himſelf the Approbation of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, Coroner, Steward of *Southwark*, and others, which was in effect the ſame thing as having the Nomination of all the Principal Officers of the City himſelf, and leaving them nothing but the Name of a Franchiſe.

NOR did he ſtop here. He cauſed ſeveral eminent Citizens of *London* to be proſecuted under Pretence of a Riot at the Election of Sheriffs; tho' a very able and learned Hiſtorian ſays, *there was no Diſorder in the whole Progreſs of the Matter*, but nevertheleſs they were convicted by the packed Juries of thoſe Times; and fined in conſiderable Sums. *Pilkington*, who had been Sheriff of the City, was caſt in a Hundred thouſand Pounds Damages, for reflecting on the Duke of *York*; and Sir *Patience Ward*, who had been Lord Mayor, was deſign'd to have been ſet in the Pillory for a pretended Perjury, if he had not gone out of the Way, to avoid ſo ſhameful and ignominious a Puniſhment.

IN this Manner did that Prince treat the City of *London*, and thoſe who had gone thro' the higheſt Offices, and held the ſupream Magiſtracy of it; and *James* the Second deſign'd to have finiſhed the Work, which his Brother had begun, if he had not been ſtopped in his Career, by the Interpoſition of that illuſtrious Prince, who in Pity to the Cries and Intreaties of an injured Nation, reſcued us from that Slavery and Miſery which were preparing for us; and fixed the Conſtitution of *Britain* upon ſuch a Baſis, as nothing but Factions and Diviſions among ourſelves can deſtroy.

HOW dear therefore ought the Memory of that great and excellent Monarch to be to all true Lovers of their Country, and how highly ought we to eſteem thoſe invaluable Bleſſings that he has left us; to him we owe the Security of our Properties, our Liberties, and Lives, which would otherwiſe have been at the Mercy of a Tyrannical and Deſpotick Government; to him we owe the Succeſſion of the Crown in the preſent Royal Family, by which the Freedom and Happineſs that we poſſeſs, will be tranſmitted to our lateſt Poſterity: And in order to preſerve in our Minds a juſt Idea of the Value of thoſe Gifts that we have received from him, let us now and then recollect what our Anceſtors ſuffered under the Race of the *Stewarts*, and what we enjoy under the auguſt Houſe of *Brunſwick*.

Edinburgh, Nov. 18. We hear from Cambleton in the Shire of Argyle, that about the Beginning of this Month a Veſſel run upon a Rock in the Iſland of Gigha near that Place, bound as the Maſter gave out, from ſome Part of the Weſt Indies for the Madeiras, and thence to London; ſhe had on board a good many Pipes of Madeira Wine and Boxes of Cordecitron, with ſome Bales of other Goods: The Country People ſeized on a great Part of the Cargo, and carried it off, at which the Maſter ſeemed very indifferent; the Sheriff depute of Argyle, who was then at Cambleton, having Information of this, went with the Collector of the Cuſtoms in Search of the Goods ſo carried off, and we hear 15 Pipes of the Madeira Wine, and 20 Boxes of the Cordecitron are recovered: The Ship being afterwards examined by the Sheriff, and ſeveral Things being found on board rendering her very ſuſpicious, the Maſter having no Cocquet nor Carpenter's Bill, he with his Crew were all put under Arreſt by the Sheriff, as Admiral, on Suſpicion of Piracy, or that he intended to carry away the Ship and Cargo. There was ſome Guns on board, but in very bad Order; the Veſſel is about 90 or 100 Tons, and the Rigging moſtly deſtroy'd, either by bad Weather or Deſign. We ſhall ſoon have a more particular Account of this Affair.

Tueſday laſt the Right Hon. the Earl of Ila, accompanied by the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, Lord Carmichael, &c. ſet out hence for London.

On the 17th Inſt. died at her Country Seat near Glaſgow, Dame Anna Stewart, the Widow of Sir James Stewart of Coltneſs, Baronet, a Lady of great Virtue and Piety, very much regretted by her Friends, and all who had the Honour of her Acquaintance: She was the Daughter of the Lord Preſident of the Seſſion; and has left Iſſue a Son, the preſent Sir James, and Five Daughters, whereof the Eldeſt is married to Thomas Calderwood of Poltoun, Eſq;

From Kilkenny in Ireland, we have ſeveral Accounts of the Loyalty of the Gentlemen of that Country, on the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth-day, particularly at Huntingbrook, where there was a numerous Aſſembly at the Houſe of Patrick Walſh, Eſq; After Supper they drank ſeveral Loyal Healths, and concluded the Night with a Ball.

We hear that a Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, and will ſoon be conſumated, between Charles Sandford, of Sandford Court, Eſq; and Miſs Smith, a near Relation to the Biſhop of Oſſory, a Lady of great Beauty, Merit and Fortune.

Northampton, Nov. 22. On Thurſday laſt the Three Troops of the Regiment of Horſe commanded by Lieutenant General Evans quarter'd here, were drawn up on our Market Hill, and fired three Vollies in Honour of the Birth of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales.

On Saturday laſt one Richard Anneſley, was committed to our Gaol for Houſe-breaking.

Reading, Nov. 22. Saturday John Adams, who ſometimes pretends his Name to be Elmer, and William Harris, who ſometimes ſays his Name is Gaddington, were committed to Gaol by the Mayor of this Corporation, for forging a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of Richard Hooper, Joſeph Moyle and Joſeph Hinkſman, Eſqrs; three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Southampton; and alſo the Hands of the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Pariſh of Hale in the ſaid County, ſetting forth, that the ſaid two Perſons had had their Dwelling-houſes and Chattles conſumed by Fire in the ſaid Pariſh of Hale; and recommending them to all well-diſpoſed People, as Objects worthy of Compaſſion.

passion. Adams says he is a Cooper, and lately work'd with one Mr. Fussel of Wincheſter: Harris pretends to have been a Farmer at Hale.

From Wotton Rivers we are inform'd, that Farmer John Gale was robbed on Malborough Foreſt the 10th Inſt. by two Rogues, who beat and wounded him in ſo cruel a Manner, that he died the next Day. When they attack'd him, he made a ſtout Reſiſtance; but a Perſon who was with him taking to his Heels, they overpower'd the Farmer, and afterwards made after the Perſon who run away, and robbed him of thirty Shillings.

From Eaſtmean in the County of Southampton, that Farmer Evans of that Place had a Sow barrow'd of thirteen Pigs, one of which reſembled a human Creature; its Head and Face were like that of a Child; its Fore Legs like Arms, with Fingers and Nails lying a-croſs its Breaſt; and the Hind Feet were ſhap'd like the Feet of an Infant.

LONDON.

To-morrow Morning the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wager will embark on board his Majeſty's Yacht, the William and Mary, at Greenwich, and fall down the River with the other Yachts to join the Convoy of Men of War, and from thence to proceed to Holland.

And early To-morrow Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar, ſeveral of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Board of Green Cloth and other Attendants, will embark on board his Majeſty's Yachts at Graveſend, in order to ſail for Holland to attend his Majeſty to England.

Yeſterday was held a General Council at Kenſington, when the Parliament which ſtood prorogued to this Day, was further prorogued for about Six Weeks, when it will ſet for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Laſt Monday died at his Houſe at Tooting in Surry, William Dart, of Plympton, in the County of Devon, Eſq; where he had a plentiful Eſtate.

Yeſterday Thomas Mitchell, Eſq; kiſs'd her Majeſty's Hand at Kenſington, on his being appointed Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot late General Tatton's.

Laſt Week the Rev. Mr. John Wynn, was inſtalled a Prebendary of Heathfield, in the County of Suſſex and Dioceſe of Chicheſter.

Laſt Wedneſday Night the Right Hon. the Earl Stanhope, arrived in Town with a great Retinue from his Seat at Chevening in Kent.

We hear that the Hon. John Boſcawen, Eſq; is a Candidate for the Borough of Tregony in Cornwall, in the room of John Goddard, Eſq; deceaſed.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe near Cheynes, in the County of Bucks, Peregrine Stradford, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of a plentiful Eſtate.

Yeſterday Morning died in a very advanced Age, at his Houſe in Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, —— Keck, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of 7000 l. per Annum. His Wife died there about two Years ago.

A few Days ago died in Oxfordſhire, after a tedious Indiſpoſition, the Lady of Sir Robert Clarke, Bart. She was Siſter to Sir Francis Skipworth of Newbold Hall in Warwickſhire.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Viſc. Palmerſton of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Member of Parliament for Boſſiney in Cornwall, came to his Houſe in St. James's Square for the Winter Seaſon.

The ſame Day his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, ſet out from his Houſe in Lincoln's Inn Fields, for his Seat at Halland in Suſſex, where he will reſide till the News comes of his Majeſty's Landing.

Her Majeſty has declared her Royal Intentions of removing from Kenſington to the Royal Palace at St. James's the 4th of next Month, to reſide there for the Winter Seaſon.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 149 3-8ths to 1-half. India 179. South Sea 100 3-8ths to 1-half. Old Annuity 111 3-8ths to 1-half. New Ditto 110 7-8ths to 111. Three per Cent. 105 1-half to 5-8ths. Emperor's Loan 117 3-8ths to 5-8ths. Royal Aſſurance 113 1-4th. London Aſſurance 14 1-half to 5-8ths. African 16. India Bonds 61 l. to 1 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 19 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. 7 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 1 l. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 to 4 1-half Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 8 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 7-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 116.

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A Supplement of the proper Names of the moſt [illegible] Kingdoms, Provinces, Towns, Rivers, &c. through [illegible] known World: As alſo of the moſt celebrated Emperors, Queens, Prieſts, Poets, Philoſophers, Generals, &c. [illegible] Jewiſh, Pagan, Mahometan, or Chriſtian; but no other [illegible] ſuch as are mentioned either in the Old or New Teſtament.

The Whole alphabetically digeſted, and collected for the Uſe of ſuch as have but an imperfect Idea of the [illegible] Orthography.

Originally begun by the late Rev. Mr. Thomas [illegible] Author of the Spelling Dictionary, and a Guide to the [illegible] Tongue. In two Parts. And

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To SMELL to, &c.

The Moſt Noble, Volatile SMELLING-BOTTLE *in the World, lately much improved.*

WHICH ſmelled to, moment [illegible] fetches the moſt diſmal fainting or [illegible] and in a Moment removes Fluſhings, Vapours, [illegible] Head-ach, Megrims, &c. It takes off all [illegible] neſs, retards Swoonings, keeps up the Spirits [illegible] racle, and by its Uſe admits of no Fainting; but [illegible] and enlivens the whole Man, recreates and makes [illegible] tho' never ſo ſad, and in a Moment raiſes all the [illegible] Faculties.

It is alſo to be taken inwardly by Drops, which [illegible] takes off and eradicates the very Cauſe; for it [illegible] lieves, comforts, and ſtrengthens the Brain, [illegible] roborates the Stomach, removes Sickneſs from it, [illegible] ſtion, cleanſes the Blood; and, in a Word, is the [illegible] phalick, Stomachick, Hepatick, and powerful [illegible] poſſible.

Further; whereas many Perſons of both Sexes [illegible] their Handkerchiefs with a few Drops of it, and [illegible] uſing it ſo, it is of ſingular Service in all the [illegible] mentioned; and many Gentlemen, Ladies and [illegible] after this Manner, purely becauſe it gives a moſt [illegible] delicious Odour, that conſtantly both delights [illegible] the Senſes, not only better than any thing of a [illegible] (which is really hurtful to moſt Conſtitutions) but [illegible] takes off what ſuch Things do occaſion by their [illegible] relieves the Head and Brain from any ill Effects [illegible] Snuff, and inſtantly diverts from, and prevents [illegible] ſequences of any ſudden, nauſeous, offenſive Smells; [illegible] is extremely neceſſary for all Gentlemen, Ladies, [illegible] to be carried in their Pockets.

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